

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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The writer of the German official statements seems to have run out of his vocabulary of excuses for defeat.

Meanwhile do not forget that Tuesday, June 5, is national registration day for all men between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive.

If you haven't the ready money to put into a government war bond, begin right now to save for one. There are still several billions to be raised, on which no start has been made by the government.

Vermont got slightly better than par for its issue of \$180,000 public building bonds, which is a fairly good rate considering that the nation is now engaged in absorbing two billions of United States bonds.

Joffre and Viviani sailed from the United States without permitting the American people to shout "Don voyage!" in one grand chorus; but they must have known by their enthusiastic reception everywhere that the American people had it in their hearts to say it.

Secretary of State Bailey gives warning that persons found to have operated a motor vehicle while intoxicated will have their operators' licenses revoked for the remainder of the year. Moreover, the official asserts that he does not mean that an operator must have been dead drunk, merely in a stage of intoxication, to become liable to revocation of license. Fair warning, indeed.

It will take more than a \$3,000,000 fire to put Atlanta out of the running. The Georgia city has already begun to lay plans for rebuilding the vast area burned over earlier in the week. Such a spirit is calculated to help the municipality in many ways, one being that it will be likely to attract a great many people of means to the city or, at least, a large amount of capital looking for investment in a wideawake section.

After the disclosures of the past week, the ready market in southern Vermont for second-hand automobiles is likely to be turned topsy-turvy. Persons in that vicinity who have heretofore thought to get automobiles cheaply from every Tom, Dick or Harry who came along with a machine are learning to their sorrow that the title to the machine does not always rest with the person who offers it for a reduced price. It seems that southern Vermont has been made the dumping-ground for automobiles which were stolen in Massachusetts cities, no less than a dozen or more machines having been found in southern Vermont recently and returned to their owners in Massachusetts. The quick purchasers are in a fair way to lose what they put into the bargain, as they will continue to do if they deal with the thieves or the agents of the thieves who expect to find easy marks in Vermont. The revelations of the past week ought to open the eyes of the public to the unwisdom of dealing with that sort of people.

The arrival of a "considerable number of light Japanese naval craft" in the Mediterranean sea means the beginning of the end of the submarine's reign of terror in those waters. The sending of this first flotilla of U-boat chasers undoubtedly means that the service which Japan intends to give has just begun and that these first boats will be followed by many more of like nature or even more formidable. The Mediterranean sea has been a hot-bed of illegal submarine attack for two years, largely because the efforts to control the menace could not be concentrated on any particular section of the war, as it is possible to do in the North sea and contiguous waters. The result has been that ships of all the entente allies, as well as of neutral nations, have fallen victims to the attacks of submarines and great losses of life have been sustained. This is especially true of transports being sent from Great Britain and France to war fronts which could be reached only by ship passage through the Mediterranean. The appearance of Japanese war vessels there is likely to put a considerable check on those activities of the under-sea boats.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

The influence of British heavy guns on the Austro-Italian front is shown by the smashing attacks which have been delivered by the Italian armies since the inauguration of the present offensive a week ago. The Italians and Austrians had been at a virtual deadlock for nearly a year, with neither side apparently able to do any more than to gain local successes, only to lose the advantage in counter-attacks. Without the influence of other agencies, the war between these two nations might have gone on for years without material advantage to either side. The Italian side was weak in big guns which are needed to break the way for infantry charges. Once supplied with those heavy artillery weapons, such as have been reducing all defenses on the western front into powder, the Italians began to make very favorable progress, one of the most distinct phases of which came on Wednesday when Gen. Cadorna's forces swept along the Carso plateau and, capturing towns, took approximately 2,000 Austrian prisoners.



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To-day, new summer suits for men are on display. Prices, \$15, \$20, \$25.

Palm Beach suits in the new shades. Blue Serge, reliable colors.

Spring sport coats and white trousers. Everything right.

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Now having the upper hand, the Italians are likely to continue their smashing attacks until Trieste itself falls before the impetus of the present movement. The reverses already sustained by the Austrian arms are calculated to deepen the terrible gloom which is said to have settled over that country and which has its manifestation in great efforts to conclude a separate peace with the new Russian government. In this way the Italian assistance toward bringing the war to a successful conclusion for the entente allies is becoming more and more weighty. Austria may have to seek separate peace because of sheer exhaustion, if not through overturn of the monarchy itself.

CURRENT COMMENT

For the Purpose of Accomplishing Good.

A real philanthropist passed away when Ira C. Calef entered into his last reward at his home in Washington. His beneficence was many and always to deserving objects, and were made without ostentation, solely for the purpose of accomplishing good. His record is worthy of emulation.—Montpelier Argus.

Where the Pinch Comes.

Misallocation is manifest in the submarine programme on which German strategists staked the destiny of the empire. The sinkings have fallen off, the campaign has had no visible effects commensurate with the tonnage sunk, and there is plenty of food in England. Meanwhile famine comes on apace in the "flat lands of Europe." An agricultural expert in Bavaria has recommended red clover and alfalfa for human food.

In spite of the tremendous losses of British shipping things are going on much as before. The period set in which the U-boats were to humble England was three months. The quarter year passed and another began, but the people of England were still prodigal of food. The schedule was revised, the Briton's last hour was put ahead some months, but the hour is still as distant as at first. A quick decision was vital to Germany before the United States could take the field, but our destroyers are already scouring the North sea, and we are giving other effective aid against the submarines. England has food enough to

get along until the fall, even if the rate of sinkings should be doubled. In the fall, besides the seized German ships, there will be many new vessels at sea under the Stars and Stripes. By that time also it is safe to count on the success of new methods of U-boat suppression.

The unrestricted submarine campaign had an intimidating effect on neutral shipping. The British losses have probably far surpassed anything that was expected by British naval authorities. In fact, they relied on their submarine traps and patrols, and had become somewhat complacent. For the reason that what they had accomplished, they did not anticipate a startling acceleration of the U-boat offensive. They were startled when it came and they have waked up.—New York Evening Sun.

High Prices, with Plenty.

The department of agriculture has just announced that shipments of new vegetables to the chief markets are running even with those of this time last year, or higher. This is good news, with a bearing on coming foodstuff prices. For the present, prices are well above those of a year ago. Apparently, and without reference to momentary dips, they are on the up grade. In the face of this we find new vegetables more abundant.

The answer is that the new vegetables form only the lesser part of the food now being consumed. Bread is up, meats are up, the old supply of vegetables is up because these classes of food are now scarce and would cost more now than formerly to produce. They form the bulk of the national food supply. The new vegetables come as an addition to a total that is already scant in quantity and high in cost. Naturally purchasers will buy the new potatoes, so long as they offer a better money's worth than other food articles, and so the prices will be forced up to their natural parity in the food list.

In all this there is no necessary wrongdoing on the part of that rather melodramatic villain of popular fancy, the middleman. He may be all that agitators think him, almost miraculously shrewd, callous, reckless and powerful, but there is abundant explanation of the high prices in present food conditions, without blaming the men who handle the food. No one has yet demonstrated a workable way to get along without the middlemen, and it is plain honesty to point out that the country is likely to rely on their services to a greater extent during the war than ever before, however much power may be given to Mr. Hoover to make them behave.

In this war we are fighting Germany, and we should have the American middleman's service on our side. The business of inflating sentiment against men to whom responsibility for high prices is imputed is distinctly not a way to help win the war. High prices in combination with abundant supplies are both a natural and a proper condition of foodstuffs in war time, since nothing but dearness can induce economy and spur production, and since only abundance can safeguard our allies. Middlemen and high prices may be controlled, but the middleman's work must go on and he must feel that the country is ready to support him in all honest and helpful activities.—New York Evening Sun.

MABEL SYRUP'S COLYUM

"To have a lively and not a stolid countenance."—Truth of Intercourse.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together."—President Wilson.

The New Anatomy.

"Thursday an automobile from Burke ran against another auto, driven by Mrs. E. A. Merritt, at Lower Cabot. The

WHAT IS A LIBERTY LOAN BOND?

A Liberty loan bond is a solemn promise of the United States to pay at maturity the amount of the bond to the holder thereof, and to pay interest semi-annually each year from the date of the issuance of the bond until it is fully and finally paid.

What Is the Security for a Liberty Loan Bond?

The faith and honor of the United States, backed by all of the resources of the nation and the American people. A Liberty loan bond is a mortgage on all the resources and taxing powers of the government and all of the resources of the American people.

What Is the Nature of a Liberty Loan Bond?

There are two kinds of Liberty loan bonds. Bearer bonds are to be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. These bearer bonds, which are made payable to bearer, have interest coupons attached which are detached by the holder when the interest installments they represent are due, and can be cashed at any bank the same as a United States treasury note.

Registered bonds are to be issued, which are registered as to both principal and interest, in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, and \$100,000; checks for the amount of interest due will be mailed out semi-annually to the holders of these registered bonds.

What Are the Terms of a Liberty Loan Bond?

Liberty bonds of the first issue of \$2,000,000,000 are to bear date of June 15, 1917, and to run for 30 years, except that the government reserves the right to pay them 15 years after date. If this right is not exercised by the government 15 years from date, the bonds will run the full 30 years.

These bonds bear interest at 3½ per cent per annum, and the interest is payable semi-annually on the 15th day of December and the 15th day of June in each year.

What Special Advantage Have These Liberty Loan Bonds?

One special advantage no other bonds, national, state, municipal or corporate, have is that if the United States during the continuance of this war shall issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest, the holders of these Liberty bonds have the right to exchange their Liberty bonds for bonds bearing the higher rate of interest, dollar for dollar.

What Other Special Advantages Do These Bonds Possess?

They are non-taxable. If your city, county and state taxes are three mills on the dollar, a not unusual tax, these

Burke machine was damaged beyond riding. Mrs. Merritt escaped with a bent mudguard.—Cabot correspondence in the well and somehow favorably known Times.

We listened patiently through a symposium of wordy panegyrics on the virtues of the volunteer system and then we quietly but firmly decided that if some men were as young as they talked there would be a perambulator in every fourth office and store.

The Colyum is getting ready to come out in advocacy of a general holiday for the men who must register June 5. Employers will be asked to declare a day's recess, instead of a 15-minute respite, for every potential conscript. Get back of Your Colyum, men of 21-31, and pull for a holiday.

Why the Reporter Is Dodging the Doc Just Now.

Dr. Hutchinson has been called here twice recently to see Mrs. —, who has been ill the past two months. She is losing her eyesight now.—West Corinth item.

Green Mountain Echoes.

Measles! Measles! Measles! Everywhere.—West Derby item.

The T. I. E. club gave a promenade May 11. A small crowd and a good time.—Thetford Center item.

The summit of Mount Cube is as white with snow as in winter.—West Fairlee item.

Read James Whitcomb Riley's opinion of May in his "Knee Deep in June." This month is like those knees.—Readsboro item.

There were 22 automobiles in the business section of Main street Thursday at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. Sixteen of these cars were Fords.—Windsor item.

Richard Bean has a mandolin and is making good progress in playing under the instruction of Mrs. Susie A. McCann.—Meriden item.

Anybody heard of a new law in effect since May 1 regarding the use of carriage lights?—East Thetford item.

The Red Cross society realized from the waste paper gathered up by the Williams Mfg. Co. \$28.37. Just think of it, the things we used to throw away run into money, don't they?—Newbury item.

Rena Adams picked and cleaned two bushels of dandelion greens last Sunday.

Eugene Sherman gave his dog, Cate, to Charles Hazen when he moved away to Brattleboro.—North Chester item.

Thad Green says that maple syrup is not a good lubricant for the tractors which he is agent for. They go better with good machine oil and it is much cheaper.—Newbury item.

The mule is, in nearly all cases, incapable of producing young. A mule with a colt is about as rare a thing as a white crow or a peach without fuzz. However, the exception to the rule is found by a news item from Illinois. T. B. Neely owns the mule. The sire of the colt is a sorrel stallion.—Windsor item.

"PERHAPS the plain, in many ways, people would subscribe more readily to the Liberty loan if the government of the banks made provision for storing the bonds. A man who doesn't sport a safety deposit box can't carry bonds around in his hat."

If B. L. T. of A Line O' Type or Two were back at his old stand in Barre just now he could step across the street to his contemporary, The Times, and ascertain for the asking that four banks in this city advertise: "We will receive your subscription, store bonds and collect interest free of charge."

From the Fire Back to the Fat?

"As Erwin Hull failed to be accepted at Fort Ethan Allen last week, on his

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return here he was immediately drafted by a young lady, Miss Nora Wheeler of this place, and going to Newport they were married and returned to Greensboro Saturday.—Greensboro item.

Edgar Gosselin, who died in St. Johnsbury the other day, was the father of 20 children, and the inspired Windsor Journal man in chronicling his demise wrought ingeniously if in questionable taste when he headlined the item: "Very Good, Eddie."

Marks Memorable Milestone.

This is the third anniversary of the removal of the hitching posts on Main street.—Windsor item.

If you are under 21 or over 31 don't wait till June 5 to do your bit. Join the Red Cross NOW!

(Apologies to Tusitala.)
Safety Raisers.

O Herald, in our hours of ease You may say anything you please. Our contrib's time is not our own—Contention dies without a bone; East Brookfield yawns you'll challenge there.

If nothing more than space to spare. Yet who seeks a pun to spare? Is sure to hear the Herald caw! But when WE join in writer's revel, Instead of grovelling like a rook, Egad, we'll wish you to the devil, And drown you pertness in the brook. M. S.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Going the Whole Way for the Alderman.

Editor, Daily Times:—At the council meeting Tuesday evening the alderman from ward 2, referring to the proposed tax rate, \$1.75 for 1917, was pleased to say: "Some of the people who are so proficient in mathematics should go the whole way and show how the city affairs may be administered on the \$1.75 tax rate."

This knowledge is so simple that all the people are ready to show it. Here it is: Grand list for 1917, \$65,000. Income from tax rate, \$113,750; from all other sources, \$15,000—more, but call it that. Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1917, \$9,107.81. Total income, \$187,857.81. This amount to pay city expenditures for the year.

All extras, including paving, bridge building and permanent road building omitted till after the war. The water department pays its own way and is, therefore, not reckoned. School expenses, too, are fixed by law—70 cents on the grand list. This amounts to \$45,500. Deduct this from the total income, and we have \$92,357.81 to pay other city expenses. And here they are:

Poor department, \$9,000; streets, \$5,000; lighting streets, \$7,000; sprinkling streets, \$2,000; sewers, \$1,000; surface sewers, \$500; sidewalks, \$2,000; engineering, \$1,500; salaries, \$3,900; city building, \$2,000; fire department, \$1,200; insurance, \$1,100; state and county taxes, \$10,840; sinking fund, \$9,750; bonds payable, \$5,000; elections, \$375; hearses, \$250; assessing taxes, \$1,200; band, \$1,000; parks, \$400; Memorial day, \$150; library, \$300.

The total amount of these city expenses for the year 1917 is \$83,615. But the total income, as above, is \$92,357.81. The difference is \$8,742.81. Therefore the \$1.75 tax rate suffices to pay all required city expenses for the year 1917, with the handsome balance of \$8,742.81 in the city treasury Jan. 1, 1918.

Of course the alderman from ward 2 will be more than pleased with this "going the whole way and showing how." Harvey Hersey.



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